

CHISTYAKOV, N.N.; TULYAKOV, B.V.

Speed up the organization of a large-scale hydrolysis yeast
industry. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 16 no.2:1-3 '63.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po lesnoy, tsellyuloczno-bumazhnoy,
derevoobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti i lesnomu khozyaystvu
pri Gosplane SSSR.
(Hydrolysis) (Yeast)

KASHEKHLEBOV, I.F.; LOTSMANOVA, P.N.; NIKONOV, A.A.; OLOVENIKOV, G.B.;
PESTOV, G.S.; SINELOBOV, M.A.; TREYNIS, A.M.; TULYAKOV, B.V.,
inzh.; USTINOVICH, B.P.; ROMANOV, A.V., retsenzent; MIKIFOROV,
N.S., red.; SARMATSKAYA, G.I., red.izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I.,
tekhn. red.

[Manual on turpentining] Spravochnik: podsochka lesa. Pod ob-
shchei red. B.V.Tuliakova. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 334 p.
(MIRA 16:3)

(Turpentining)

TULYAKOV, D.V.

Wood chemistry industry on the eve of the 22d Congress of the
CPSU. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 14 no.6:7-10 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Wood--Chemistry)

IVANOV, Leonid Aleksandrovich; TULYAKOV, B.V., red.; KHIVRICH, Ye.D.,
red. izd-va; LOBANKOVA, R.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Biological principles of turpentining in the U.S.S.R.] Bio-
logicheskie osnovy dobyvaniia terpentina v SSSR. Izd.3., ispr.
i dop. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1961. 292 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Ivanov).
(Turpentining)

SUMAROKOV, Viktor Pavlovich VAN'YAN, Mariya L'vovna; ASKINAZI,
Anna Il'inichna; TULYAKOV, B.V., red.

[Tall oil] Tallowe maslo. Moskva, Lesnaia promyshlennost',
1965. 146 p. (MIRA 18:3)

MASTYUKOV, Aleksey Yegorovich; IZMAYOVSKIY, Grigoriy Vasil'evich;
TULYAKOV, B.V., red.

[Use of the viscous sulfuric acid solutions of capron in
turpentining] Primenenie viaskikh sernokisletykh rastvov
rov kaprona v podsochnom proizvodstve. Moscow, Leningrad
promyshlennost', 1965. 28 p. (MITA 18:9)

RODZEVICH, N.Y., inzh.; TULYAKOV, F.M., tekhnik; KUZIN, A.P., tekhnik

Experimental testing of the operative capacity of the end
roller axle bearings of the high-speed TEP60 diesel locomotive
truck under the conditions of pulsed axle load. Trudy VNITI
no.19:136-151 '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

Tulyakov, G. A.

137-1957-12-25416

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 351 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sorokin, O. V., Tulyakov, G. A.

TITLE: An Installation for Creep-Testing of Metals Under Combined Stresses (Tension With Torsion) [Ustanovka dlya ispytaniya metallov na polzuchest' pri slozhno-napryazhennom sostoyanii (rastiyazheniye s krucheniyem)]

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Prochnost' metallov. Moscow, 1956, pp 50-54

ABSTRACT: A critical survey of a series of methods and various equipment for creep-testing of metals under various load conditions. Creep studies of metals exposed to combined stresses under action of tension and torsion, were carried out on a re-designed testing machine of the IP-2 type. Maximal load on the specimen comprised a 3000-kg tension and a 15-kgm torsion. The design of the machine permits the testing of three types of stress conditions: Pure tension, pure torsion, and a combination of tension and torsion. Specimens being tested on the machine are hollow cylinders with diameters of 25 mm and 22 mm and a length of 100 mm. Torque (T) is transmitted to the specimen by means of a disc of constant radius, secured to the upper gripping assembly by means

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137-1957-12-25416

An Installation for Creep-Testing of Metals Under Combined Stresses

of a key. The turning effort is transmitted to the disc by means of thin wire cables, which pass over pulleys mounted on the housing of the machine. In order to prevent skewing when T is applied, the lower assembly is equipped with an additional, spherical bearing. Axial and angular deformations are registered on a specially designed extensometer, employing micrometer indicators (two of which record tension, while the third registers torsion), with graduations of 0.002 mm each. In order to prevent torsional forces from affecting the readings of the tension indicators, and vice versa, the supporting plates may be regulated by means of adjusting screws. The modified machine operated quite satisfactorily during long periods of creep testing at elevated temperatures.

Z.F.

1. Metals-Creep-Testing equipment 2. Metals-Creep-Test methods

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TULYAKOV, G.A.

TUR, M.N.: TULYAKOV, G.A., inzhener, redaktor; UVAROVA, A.F.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Metals and alloys for high temperatures; a bibliography of Soviet
and foreign books and articles for 1951-1955] Metally i splavy dlja
vysokikh temperatur; ukazatel' otechestvennoi i inostrannoi knizhnoi
i zhurnal'noi literatury za 1951-1955 gg. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 222 p. (MIRA 10:5)
(Bibliography--Metals at high temperatures)

TULYAKOV, G.A.
ODING, I.A.; TULYAKOV, G.A.

Studying the area of flow of plastic deformation in creep under
conditions of combined stress. Zav. lab. 23 no.12:1478-1480 '57.
(MIRA 11:2)
1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i
mashinostroyeniya.
(Deformations (Mechanics)) (Creep of metals)

SOV/137-58-7-15718D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 7, p 258 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tulyakov, G. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the Creep in Austenite Heat-resistant Steel in the Complex-stressed State 81-8 (Issledovaniya polzuchesti austenitnoy zharoprochnoy stali v usloviyakh slozhnnonapryazhennogo sostoyaniya 81-8)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Tsentr. n.-i. in-t tekhnol. i mashinostr. (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building), Moscow, 1958

ASSOCIATION: Tsentr. n.-i. in-t tekhnol. i mashinostr. (Central Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Machine Building), Moscow

1. Steel--Creep 2. Steel--Stresses 3. Steel--Temperature factors

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Tulyakov, G.

32-12-33/71

AUTHORS: Oding, I.A., Tulyakov, G.A.

TITLE: Investigation of Plastic Deformation Limitation in Creep under Composed Tension (Issledovaniya lokal'nosti plasticheskoy deformatsii pri polzuchestii v usloviyakh slozhnopravazhennogo sostoyaniya).

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 12, pp. 1478-1480 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction to this paper it is said that this field has not been sufficiently investigated, especially with respect to gliding. This is true, above all, for processes occurring in metal if the latter is subjected to a stress of long duration at high temperatures and under simultaneous tensional stress. It is further said that no investigation at all has been carried out of the locality of plastic microdeformation in contrast to visible expansion as a result of tension. An example of such an investigation carried out with a tube sample is described. On the surface of the samples the rows of impacts were made by means of the Vickers hardness testing apparatus with an interspacing of exactly 10 mm. The samples were then subjected to tensional-, pressure-, or torsional stress at high temperatures and different durations of stress, and each

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Investigation of Plastic Deformation Limitation in
Creep under Composed Tension

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time the changes of the distances between the markings and also their position were accurately measured. On the basis of investigations carried out with several samples criteria of these changes were determined, which are shown in a diagram. The average value of these criteria result from the following formulae:

$$i_{av.} = \frac{\varepsilon_{max.}}{\varepsilon_{av.}} ; \quad i_{av.} = \frac{f_{max.}}{f_{av.}} \quad \text{and the maximum values:}$$

$$i_{max.} = \frac{\varepsilon_{max.}}{\varepsilon_{min.}} ; \quad i_{max.} = \frac{f_{max.}}{f_{min.}} . \quad \text{The relative deformations in the}$$

part of the sample with the maximum of deformation are: ε_{av} and f_{av} in the part of the sample with average deformation, and ε_{min} and f_{min} in the part with a minimum of deformation. The material used for the samples (pieces of tubes) was austenite steel IXI8H9T. There are 4 figures and 5 Slavic references.

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Investigation of Plastic Deformation Limitation in
Creep under Composed Tension

32-12-33/71

ASSOCIATION: Central Scientific Research Institute for Technology and
Machine Building (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
tekhnologii i mashinostroyeniya).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Plastics-Deformation-Creep 2. Plastics-Deformation-Tension

Tulyakov, G.H.

AUTHOR: Ivlev, D.D. SOV/24-58-4-33/39
 TITLE: Conference on Sustained Static Strength of Turbine Components Working at High Temperatures (Sovremennye po-
 dol'st'noy staticheskoye prochnosti detaley turbomashin, po-
 rabotayushchikh pri vysokoy temperaturakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR Ordzhonikidze Institute of Gas Turbines (Institut mehaniki i dinamiki po-
 stroenija gazovykh turbin) AN SSSR (Institute of Mechanics and Strength of Gas Turbines from the
 Construction of the Leninград Technical Committee on Turbine
 strength (Chairman - Yu.N. Tulyakov) held a conference
 during November 20-22, 1957 on the sustained static
 strength of turbine components working at high temperature.

Conference on Sustained Static Strength of Turbine Components Working at High Temperatures
 SOV/24-58-4-33/39

G.A. TULYAKOV (TAMITMASH) experimental investigation described the results of an investigation of creep in the boiler steel under complex stress conditions. N.M. KATA (TAMITMASH) gave a paper on investigation of Deformation and Sustained Strength of tubes containing results on the study of creep under complex stress conditions. A.K. Grubin (Vysheye zayavno-morskoye uchiliщe im. Dzerzhinskogo) calculated steam turbine blades in steam turbines in the Green Depression. R. I. Kucheng (Leningradskiy gosudarstvenny universitet) with St. Petersburg University and T.M.I. Polzunov dealt with creep under initial plastic deformation, with a view to calculating the deformation state of components made from special heat-resistant steels. Yu.F. Rebother (Moscow State University) gave a paper on the results of theoretical and experimental investigations made by him on the mechanical properties of the Al-Si-Us-Bi system. He remarked that there now exists a theory agreeing satisfactorily with experimental data, which permits calculations of the stress and deformation state in turbine disks and rings at high temperatures. In addition he has designed a new constructed apparatus for investigating the combined effect of heat resistance and creep of heat resistant alloys under complex stress conditions and a number of valuable results have been obtained with this apparatus. A.P. Soloviev (TOMI) gave a paper on the nature of loading of components working at high temperatures. S.Y. Berzinen (TOMI) gave a paper "On Constructional Factors of Sustained Static Strength" which described results obtained on long-term strength of equipment of the paper of N.N. Kellinov, which dealt with the capacity of turbine rotors. Many participants remarked on the increasing need for extensive co-operation of work in the field of strength of gas turbines.

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! TULYAKOV, G. A.

AUTHORS: Oding, I.A., and Tulyakov, G. A. (Moscow). 24-1-1/26

TITLE: Creep of austenitic steel in the case of complicated stress states. (Polzuchest' austenitnoy stali pri slozhno-napryazhennom sostoyanii).

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, 1958, No.1, pp. 3-10 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Most of the theories of creep in the case of complex stress states are essentially extensions of the theory of plasticity. N. M. Belyayev (Ref.1) and Yu. N. Rabotnov (Ref.2) proposed using the theory of small elastic-plastic deformations. In the case of steady state creep the analytical expression for the speed of creep, which is not limited to a single axis, can be expressed by the following equation:

$$v_1 = \frac{A}{2} \sigma^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \tau_i^{n-1} [(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2) - (\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)] \quad (123) \quad (1)$$

where A and n are constant coefficients and depend on $\sigma = A\sigma^n$ which are determined by means of tensile creep tests, whilst the symbol (123) denotes that the formulae for v_2 and v_3 are obtained by suitably changing the indices in rotation. Similar relations are obtained by

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Creep of austenitic steel in the case of complicated stress states. 24-1-1/26

means of the theory of creep which represents a further development of the theory of flow of Il'yushin, A.A. (Ref.3), Malinin, N. N. (Ref.4) and also of the theories of Soderberg, C.R. (Ref.5), Marin, J. (Ref.6) and Odquist, F. (Ref.7). On the basis of a number of special experiments, Bailey, R.W. (Ref.8) recommends a different formula for calculating three-dimensional creep, whilst Johnson, A. E. (Refs.9 and 10) recommends another formula. Eq.(1) contains only two constants A and n, which can be determined from creep tests in tension. The formula of Bailey contains a larger number of constants, which have to be determined from creep tests at a different stress state, whilst the equations of Johnson are more cumbersome and less convenient for practical calculations. Creep tests, carried out by Bailey and Johnson (Refs.8-10), in tension and in torsion on thin walled tubular specimens fundamentally confirm the here expressed views. However, the duration of these tests was only 150 hours which is not long enough. In this paper the results are described of long duration creep tests under complex stress conditions at a temperature of 600°C. The experiments

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Creep of austenitic steel in the case of complicated stress states.

were effected in a special test rig described in earlier work (Ref.11) in which 32/20 tubes (as shown in Fig.1) of current industrial manufacture were subject to the effect of a constant tension and a constant torsion moment. The specimens were made of austenitic steel with the following composition: 0.09% C, 0.78% Mn, 0.36% Si, 0.010% S, 0.018% P, 17.18% Cr, 10.68% Ni, 0.47% Ti. The heat treatment consisted of annealing for thirty minutes at 1100°C followed by cooling in air (austenisation), each specimen was subjected solely to a single experiment with a constant ratio of the tensile stresses, σ , to the torsion stresses, τ . The following τ to σ ratios were chosen: $\tau/\sigma = \infty, 2.0, 1.0, 0.6, 0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0$; for each τ to σ ratio at least two specimens were tested. The duration of a single test depended on the magnitude of the applied stresses; in each case the experiments were continued until the steady state second section of the creep curve was reached. Most experiments lasted 1500 to 2000 hours during which usually a constant creep speed became established. This duration is also adequate from the point of view of overcoming the period of most intensive ageing. Some experiments lasted less

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than 1000 hours, namely, in the case of stresses at which a transition to the third stage of creep obviously took place. The results are entered in Table 1 and graphed in Figs. 2-8. The experimentally determined values are compared with values calculated by means of Eq.(1) in Table 2, p.9; on the average the experimentally determined creep speeds are 2.5 to 3 times as high as the values calculated by means of Eq.(1). The authors of this paper propose using for the same purpose Eqs.(6) and (7), p.5. The authors arrived at the following conclusions:

1. The experimental results confirm the applicability of the creep theory which is based on the theory of plastic flow for describing the process of steady state creep for durations up to 2000 hours.
2. The stress calculations for components operating under creep conditions with a complex stress state can be effected on the basis of creep test results in tension but it is necessary to improve the accuracy of the experimentally determined calculation coefficients for each group of materials under consideration.

3. A material which is under creep stress conditions in tension and torsion generally complies with the criterion

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Creep of austenitic steel in the case of complicated stress states.

of plastic flow of Hankey. However, the relation $v_i = F(\tau_i)$ is not entirely fulfilled since the tension and torsion curves are not identical in octahedric coordinates.

4. In the case of low creep speeds, the most accurate and theoretically the most justified is an exponential dependence between the speed of creep and the stress. This relation is correct for all the investigated types of stress states. The speed of steady state three-dimensional creep should be calculated in accordance with Eq.(6), p.5.

5. For the tested austenitic steel 1X18H9T, the power dependence between the creep speed and the stress for a temperature of 600°C approximates satisfactorily the exponential dependence for a wide range of creep speeds (from $10^{-4}/\text{hr}$ and higher) and, therefore, the exponential dependence can be used for practical calculations since it is simpler and more convenient.

6. Creep tests of the austenitic steel 1X18H9T in tension and torsion did not confirm the assumption of coincidence of the directions of the main stresses and the main axes of the deformation speeds over long periods. In the

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case of non-uniaxial stress states, a redistribution of the main creep speeds is observed whereby the creep speeds in the main directions v_1 and v_2 are equalised and the creep speed in the third main direction, v_3 , tends to become zero.

7. Under conditions of long duration tests, the creep theory, which is based on the assumption of isotropic behaviour of real commercial alloys, requires corrections which can be established by studying the physical nature of creep in the case of complicated stress states. There are 2 tables, 8 figures and 12 references - 6 Russian, 6 English.

SUBMITTED: March 6, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 6/6

18(5) PLATE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2103

Central'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii i mekhanostroyaniya
Sektsiya i srokrat' tsentral'nogo materialov [Institute] (Structures and Produc-
tions of Heat-resistant Materials Collection or Articles) Moscow, Naukizdat,
1952. (Series: Issl. [Study] No. 53) Errata fully inserted. 4,000 copies
printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agencies: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy planovyy byuroyam i
Gosplanavtoexportu nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proektovym organizatsiyam.
M. I. Zin', Petrogradskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences; M. I. Pavlinina on
Issues: R. I. Ivanov; Tech. Ed.; A. V. Uvarova; Managing Ed. for Literature on
Metal Working and Tool Making; R. D. Bayzil'stan.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for workers of scientific research institutes and
for engineering staffs of plant laboratories of the boiler and turbine
industries and power stations. It may also be useful to staff members of
higher educational institutions studying problems of physical metallurgy.

CONTENTS: This collection of articles describes results of work done at
TAMKINMAZ on the strength of materials used constantly at high temperatures
in power plants. The articles deal with problems of heat resistance, al-
lowing, and the production and heat treatment of heat-resistant steels.
The evaluation of properties of industrial materials used under high and
ultra-high pressures is given, and modern testing methods are discussed.
Generalities are mentioned. Differences between the articles.

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Borod'ko, E. M. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Brittleases of Metals to
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temperature and time of creep failure of 12 Mn (perlitic) and E257
(austenitic) steels.

SECTION II. ALLOYS OF HEAT-RESISTANT ALLOYS AND STEELS, MANUFACTURING
PROCESSES AND HEAT TREATMENT:

Mochila, I. L. [Doctor of Technical Sciences, and Professor], and M. I. Pavlinina, [Magr.]
Influence of the Composition on the Structure and Properties of Vanadium-
Re-Cr-Al Alloys 25

The author investigates the influence of constituents of cast alloys with
25 to 40 percent vanadium and approximately 15 percent chrome on the
structure and properties at normal and elevated temperatures. Also the in-
fluence of small amounts of tungsten, molybdenum, columbium, boron, titanium
and aluminum is discussed.

Slobod'ko, S. A. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Influence of Copper
61
on the Properties of Nickel-base Alloys
The author presents results of experimental investigation of physical
and mechanical properties of alloys of approximately 0.12% Cu, 0.01%
19% Cr, 3.5% Ni, 1.7% Ti, 1.0% Mn, 1.0% Cu, and 1.0% Ni.
Special emphasis is given to the effect of added copper.

Tsvetkov, S. A. [Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences], N. N.
Dobrovolskaya [Candidate of Technical Sciences], and N. D. Maternik [Candidate of
Technical Sciences]. Influence of Vanadium With Variable Content on
70
Tension and Elasticity
Changes in phase composition of cast Ni-Cr-Ni-Al with approxi-
mately 16% Cr and 12% Ni and V, Mo, Ti, Ni and Al as additional agents
are investigated. The effect of quenching and tempering temperature
and their influence on the development of the intermetallic compound
is discussed.

Borod'ko, E. M. Graphic Method of Determining the Creep Strength by
75
Using Parabolic Dependence
The author presents a graphic method for the use of parabolic
dependence (time-temperature method) to determine long-time
properties from short-time creep tests.

Olsuk, I. A. [Corresponding Member Academy of Sciences, USSR] and G. A.
Chernyshev [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Creep Investigation
203
Results of tests for determining the creep strength of
heat-resistant steel samples in the form of thin-walled
tubes under combined tension and torsion at various rates at 60°C

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TULYAKOV, Igor' Mikhaylovich; KUDELYA, Oktavian Stepanovich; NELDOVA,
E.S., red.; SARAYEV, B.A., tekhn.red.

[Organization of loading and unloading operations in the
harbor of Riga] Opyt organizatsii pogruzochno-razgruzochnykh
rabot Rizhskogo morskogo porta. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi
transport," 1959. 105 p. (MIRA 12:6)
(Riga--Harbor) (Loading and unloading)

TULYAKOV, I.M.

Treating hydraulic engineering pile timber with antiseptic against
marine borers and rotting. Rech.transp. 18 no.3:3 of cover. Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

(Piling (Civil engineering))
(Wood--Preservation)

TULYAKOV, Igor' Mikhaylovich; GAVRILENKO, Mikhail Borisovich;
KHACHATUROV, V.V., red.; LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.

[Work organization of the harbor fleet] Organizatsiia raboty
portovogo flota. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1961.
122 p.

(Harbor) (Tugboats)

(MIRA 15:2)

TULYAKOV, I. V., Cand of Med Sci -- (diss) "Certain problems of the clinicoradiological pictures of silicosis in the leading mines of Kazakhstan," Alma-Ata, 1957, 16 pp, Institute of Physiology, Institute of Regional Pathology, Institute of Experimental Surgery, AS KazSSR), 100 copies (KL, 30-57, 113)

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TULYAKOV, I.V.

*Late silicosis. Trudy Inst.Kraev.pat. AH Kazakh.SSR 1:23-27 '52.
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)
(MIRA 10:2)*

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TULYAKOV, I.V.; KHAMITOVA, V.Z.

Aluminum for preventing silicosis. Trudy Inst.kraev.pat. AN Kazakh.
SSR 1:28-40 '52. (LUNGS—DUST DISEASES) (ALUMINUM) (MLRA 10:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757420006-9"

TULYAKOV, I.V.

Roentgenological characteristic of silicosis in some Kazakhstan
mines. Trudy Inst.kraev.pat. AN Kazakh.SSR 4:143-148 '56.
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES) (MLRA 10:3)
(DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)
(KAZAKHSTAN--MINERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

Tulyakov, I.V.

TULYAKOV, I.V.; ALBERTON, N.I.

Clinical and X-ray characteristics of pneumoconiosis in Karaganda
Basin miners; preliminary report. Trudy Inst.kraev.pat. AN Kazakh.
(MLRA 10:3)

SSR 4:154-159 '56.

(LUNG--DUST DISEASES)

(DIAGNOSIS, RADIOSCOPIC)

(KARAGANDA BASIN--MINERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

TULYAKOV, I.V.; KONDRATOVICH, L.S.

Changes in blood in gold mine workers. Trudy Inst.kraev.pat. AH
Kazakh.SSR 4:179-182 '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(BLOOD--ANALYSIS AND CHEMISTRY)
(GOLD MINES AND MINING--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)

KHAMITOVA, V.Z.; TULYAKOV, I.V.; PIGULEVSKAYA, M.L.

Silicosis and age. Trudy Inst. kraev. pat. AN Kazakh. SSR 9:
12-14'61. (MIRA 16:7)
(LUNGS—DUST DISEASES) (AGE AND EMPLOYMENT)

TUL'YAKOV, V. P.

Eksperimental'noe issledovanie nagruzok na shassi i raboty amortizatsii samoleta. (Tekhnika vozduzhnogo flota, 1941, v. 15, no. 1, p. 44-52)
Title tr.: Experimental research on undercarriage loads and the efficiency of shock absorbers.

TL504.Th 1941

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

TULYAKOV, Ye.N.; KALABINA, R.A.

Determination of fluorine in highly volatile and low-boiling organic
fluorine compounds. Zav.lab. 30 no.12:1449-1450 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

TULYAKOV, Ye.N.; KUZIN, I.A.; PLACHENOV, T.G.

Effect of inorganic additions on carbon oxidation process.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., khim. i khim. tekhn. 8 no.3:416-420
'65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Permskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta prikladnoy
khimii i Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni
Lensoveta.

UGRYUMOV, P.G.; TULYAKOVA, G.M. (Leningrad)

Summary of the data on the structure, characteristic properties,
methods of synthesis, and uses of high molecular weight compounds.
Khim. v shkole 15 no.5:46-55 S-O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Polymers)

CA TULYAKOVA, G.M.

28

**Effect of mineral nutrition on the viscosity of solution
and saccharification of potato starch.** G. M. Tulyakova
(Plant Inst., Leningrad). *Biokhimiya* 16, 584-91(1961).—
Starch with the lowest viscosity was isolated from a late
variety of potatoes grown on a complete mineral diet
($\text{Na}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7\text{K}_2\text{O}$). The rate of saccharification of starch was de-
pendent on the potato variety, age, and condition of mineral
nutrition. Older potatoes produce starch with low sac-
charification rates.
H. Priestley

TULYAKOVA, G.M.
TULYAKOVA, G.M.

Analysis of ensilage in extracurricular activity in chemistry.
Politekh. obuch. no.1:52-54 Ja '58. (MIRA 10:12)
(Ensilage)

TULYAKOVA, G.M.
TULYAKOVA, G.M.

Analysis of ensilage in extracurricular activities in chemistry.
Politekh. obuch. no.2:69-70 F '58. (MIRA 11:1)
(Ensilage) (Chemistry--Study and teaching)

BOROVITSKIY, Pavel Illarionovich; VINNICHENKO, Pavel Fedorovich; KRAMAROV, Dmitriy Yakovlevich; TULYAKOVA, Gafira Mikhaylovna; YAKOVIEVA, Ol'ga Sergeyevna; GERD, S.V., redaktor; KIRNARSKAYA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Methods of teaching natural history] Metodika prepodavaniia estestvoznaniiia. Pod obshchei red. P.I.Borovitskogo. Leningrad, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniiia RSFSR, Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1955. 607 p. (MLRA 8:6)

(Natural history--Study and teaching)

BOROVITSKIY, Pavel Illarionovich; VINITCHENKO, Pavel Fedorovich; KRAMAROV,
Dmitriy Yakovlevich; TULYAKOVA, Gafira Mikhaylovna; YAKOVLEVA,
Ol'ga Sergeyevna; KUZNETSOV, P.A., red.; KAPYSHEVA, V.S., red. izd-
va; MURASHOVA, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Methods of teaching biology] Metodika prepodavaniia biologii. Izd.2.,
perer. Moskva, Vysshiaia shkola, 1962. 335 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Biology--Study and teaching)

TULIYAKOVA, L. F.

TULIYAKOVA, L. F., LOGINOVA, R. A.

Results of research of natural lighting of living quarters with northern
and southern exposures. Gig. sanit. Moskva No. 7, July 50. p. 10-4

1. Of the Central Scientific-Research Sanitary Institute imeni Erišman.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

POLYAKOVA, L. F.

POLYAKOVA, L. F.: "A hygienic evaluation of the practice of using ceiling radiant heating." Min Zdrav USSR. Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians. Moscow, 1946. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No 23, 1946

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757420006-9

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757420006-9"

TULYAKOVA, L.F.

TULYAKOVA, L.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Sanitary and hygienic evaluation of permanent field camps in certain southern districts of the R.S.F.S.R. Gig. i san. 22 no.7:74-78 J1 '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Moskovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sanitarii i gigiyeny imeni Erismana Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(AGRICULTURE,

permanent field camps for workers in Russia (Rus))

TULYAKOVA, L.F.; GUMENER, P.I.; KARAGODINA, I.L.; RIKHTER, B.V.

Sanitary and hygienic evaluation of the planning for experimental
residential block No.9 in N.Cheremushki. Uch. zap. Mosk. nauch.-
issl. inst. san. i gig. no.6:62-66 '60. (MIRA 14:11)
(MOSCOW—CITY PLANNING)

GUMENER, P.I., kand.biologicheskikh nauk; TULYAKOVA, L.F., kand.med.nauk

Methods of physiological and hygiene evaluation of the microclimate
of residential blocks in cities beyond the Arctic Circle. Issl.po
mikroklim.nasel.mest i zdan. i po stroi.fiz. no.2:38-52 '62.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny imeni
F.F.Erismana.
(Russia, Northern—Microclimatology)

ANDROSOV, P.I., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; POTEKHINA, L.A., inzhener; SAVCHENKO, Ye.D.
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; STREKOPYTOV, A.A., laureat Stalinskoy
premii; TULYAKOVA, L.S., vrach; SHEYNER, S.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh
nauk.

A new technique for suturing bronchial stumps. Khirurgiia no.8:66-70
(Ag. '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy
khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov (dir.-kandidat
meditsinskikh nauk M.G. Anan'yev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya
SSSR.

(BRONCHI, surg.
suturing of stump with tantalum braces, technic)

TULYAKOVA, L.S.; BYSTROV, N.V.

Rare case of osteosynthesis with a three-bladed nail with a plate in a subtrochanteric gunshot fracture of the right femur.
Khirurgiia 35 no. 5:105-106 My '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. S.V. Lobachev)
Moskovskogo gorodskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
skoroy pomoshchi im. Sklifosovskogo (dir. - zasluzhennyy vrach
USSR M.M. Tarasov, glavnnyy khirurg - prof. B.A. Petrov).
(FEMUR--FRACTURE)

ANAKHASYAN, V.R., TULYAKOVA, L.S.

Circular mechanical suture of the right iliac artery injured and ligated during herniorrhaphy. Khirurgiia 34 no.8:126-129 Ag '58
(MIREA 11:9)

1. Iz Instituta imeni Sklifosovskogo (dir. - zasluzhenyy vrach USSR M.M. Tarasov, glavnyy khirurg. - prof. B.A. Petrov, zav. klinikoy - prof. P.I. Androsov, zav. otdeleniyem N.V. Khoroshko).

(ARTERIES, ILIAC, wds. & inj.

in right inguinal herniorrhaphy, circular mechanical suture in repair (Rus))

(HERNIA, INGUINAL, surg.

herniorrhaphy causing right iliac artery inj.,
circular mechanical suture in repair (Rus))

TULYAKOVA, S.

What care for the housing resources is provided. Zhil.-kom.khoz.5
no.1:6 '55. (MLRA 8:5)

1. Upravlyayushchiy domcupravleniyem No.74 Frunzenskogo rayona g.
Moskvy.
(Housing)

TULYAKOVA, S.
TULYAKOVA, S.

Our concern for the tenants. Gor.khoz.Mosk. 31 no.10:16-17 O '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

1. Upravlyayushchiy domami domoupravleniya No.74 Frunzenskogo
rayzhilupravleniya.
(Moscow--Apartment houses)

BANIT, F., inzhener; TOLOCHKOVA, M., inzhener; TULYAKOVA, V., inzhener.

Use of radioactive isotopes for investigating clinker Kilning and
milling processes. Stroi.mat. 3 no.3:32 Mr '57. (MIRA 10:4)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial application) (Kilns, Rotary)
(Brickmaking)

I. 04620-67 ENP(j)/ENT(m) RM

ACC NR: AP6006719

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0303/66/000/001/0016/0018

AUTHOR: Gurich, N. A.; Gordon, L. I.; Stul'pina, I. V.; Banshtyk, E. L.; Tulyakova, Ye. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Water-soluble urea- and melamine-formaldehyde varnish resins

SOURCE: Lakokrasochnyye materialy i ikh primeneniye, no. 1, 1966, 16-18

TOPIC TAGS: melamine resin, urea resin, varnish

ABSTRACT: A two-step batch process has been developed for producing water-soluble urea- and melamine-formaldehyde varnish resins. It is analogous to the process used in the production of butanolized urea- and melamine-formaldehyde resins and can therefore be carried out on existing equipment. In the first stage, urea or melamine is condensed with formaldehyde in an alkaline medium at pH 8.5-8.8 with triethylamine as the catalyst. The relative proportions of the starting materials are chosen so that the semifinished product of the first stage is a mixture of tetra- and pentamethylol-melamines or dimethylurea. In the second stage (catalyst - 10% solution of oxalic acid, pH 5.4-5.6), the methylol derivatives are partially esterified with alcohol or ethylcellosolve, then the volatile part is vacuum-distilled. The yield of resins is 50-60% of the total raw materials. The alcohols are then regenerated from the distillate and reutilized. The structure of the resins produced is presented. A study of

16
B

Card 1/2

UDC: 667.621.264

L 04820-57

ACC NR: AP6006719

aqueous solutions of the resins showed that the chemical stability of the solutions on standing is affected by the chemical composition, solution concentration, solubility of the resin in water, pH of the medium, and nature of the alcohol used for partially blocking the methylol derivatives. Characteristics of coatings made of water-soluble systems of these resins are given. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 gd

TULYAKOVA, Z.

Rostov Province - Cotton Growing

Irrigation cultivation of cotton in Rostov Province, Khlopkovodstvo, No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952 ~~1643~~, Uncl.

TULYAKOVA, Z.

Cotton Growing - Rostov Province

Irrigation cultivation of cotton in Rostov Province. Khlopkovodstvo, No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952 1973, Uncl.

TULYAKOVA, Z.

Cotton Growing - Rostov Province

Irrigation cultivation of cotton in Rostov Province. Khlopkovodstvo, No. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1953,² Uncl.

SHUMAKOV, B.A., prof.; TULYAKOVA, Z.F., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk

Growing rice in the U.S.S.R. Zemledelie 8 no.11:35-38 N '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Shumakov).
(Rice)

TULYAKOVA, Z. F.

TULYAKOVA, Z. F.: "The irrigation and water-consumption of cotton plants under the conditions of Rostov Oblast". Novocherkassk, 1955. Min Water Economy RSFSR. Southern Sci Res Inst of Hydraulic Engineering and Soil Improvement. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 52, 24 December, 1955. Moscow.

TULYAKOVA, Z.P., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Cultivation methods for rice grown by flooding on Solonetz soils.
Zemledelie 25 no.4:43-47 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Yuzhnnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrotekhniki i
melioratsii.
(Manych Valley--Rice) (Manych Valley--Solonetz soils)

15248* Allowance for Deformation Rate When Tensile Testing Aluminum Alloy Sheets Ob ushete skorosti deformatsii pri ispytaniii na rastiazhenie listov iz aluminiovkh splavov. (Bissoan.) F. V. Tuhankin and B. D. Galatskin. Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 21, no. 8, Aug. 1955, p. 975-979.

Relation of critical rate of deformation to tensile strength for variously heat-treated specimens of Al alloys, and of tensile strength and fracture elongation to these. Graphs, tables.

Df
JG
met

TULYANKIN, F.V.
TULYANKIN, F.V.; GALITSKIY, B.D.

Calculation of deformation rates in testing aluminum-alloy sheets
for tensile strength. Zav.lab.21 no.8:975-979 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Aluminum alloys--Testing)

ACC NR: AP6032530

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0131/0131

INVENTOR: Gusev, L. S.; Zimin, Yu. A.; Mistratov, A. F.; Pobedin, I. S.;
Popov, A. K.; Rozanov, B. V.; Tokarskiy, A. P.; Kholin, Yu. T.; Tulyankin, F. V.;
Schneglov, V. F.; Yanovskiy, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Drive of a high-speed counterblow hammer. Class 49, No. 185669 [announced
by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Planning and Design of
Metallurgical Machinery (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-
konstruktorskiy institut metallurgicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobretaniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 131

TOPIC TAGS: metal forming machine tool, forging machinery, metal press

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a drive of a high-speed counterblow
hammer, which includes a high-pressure cylinder and a piston with a sliding sealing
bushing. To improve the operational characteristics and efficiency of the hammer,
the bushing, placed in a lower part of the cylinder, has a circular groove inside,
into which oil is pumped under pressure equal to that of the gas in the cylinder,
thus forming a layer which serves the dual purpose of sealing and lubrication. Orig.
art. has: 1 figure.
SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: 22May64/
Card 1/1 UDC: 621.974.4-82

S/123/62/000/013/003/021
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Galatskiy, B. D., Tulyankin, F. V., Fridlyander, I. N.

TITLE: Ways of improving the mechanical properties of pressed shapes and bars from the D 16 (D16) alloy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 13, 1962, 22, abstract 13A141 (In collection: "Deformiruyemye alyumin. splavy". Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961, 95 - 103)

TEXT: It is pointed out that, to obtain a high level and stability of mechanical properties and to prevent the formation of a macro-crystalline structure in shapes and bars of the D16 alloy, a more accurate chemical composition of the D16 alloy is necessary (3.8 - 4% Cu, 1.4 - 1.6% Mg, 0.7 - 0.9% Mn, 0.2% Zn, Si + Fe up to 0.5%). Small and medium-size shapes should be pressed at a temperature of 370 - 380°C, large shapes at 410 - 420°C.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/006/122/163
A052/A101

AUTHORS: Galatskiy, B. D., Tulyankin, F. V., Fridlyander, I. N.

TITLE: Methods of raising mechanical properties of D16 (D16) alloy
pressed shapes and rods

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 58, abstract 61347
(V sb. "Deformiruyemyye alyumin. splavy". Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961,
95 - 103)

TEXT: The introduction into production of D16 alloy of an improved chemical composition (3.8 - 4% Cu, 1.4 - 1.6% Mg, 0.7 - 0.9% Mn, up to 0.5% Fe and Si each, up to 0.2% Zn) raises the level and stability of mechanical properties and prevents formation of a coarse-crystalline structure in shapes and rods. Small and medium shapes should be pressed at the ingot temperature of 370 - 380°C and larger shapes at the ingot temperature of 410 - 420°C, which results in a higher efficiency of presses and a better finish of shapes. A high Mn content in D16 alloy (0.8 - 0.9%) does not cause a decrease of δ in the lateral direction.

T. Rumyantseva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

TULYANKIN, F.V.; Khol'NOVA, V.I.; GOLOVINOV, M.F.; UZENEV, Yu.K.; KOMKOV,
P.F.; ZINOV'YEV, V.K.; AYUPOVA, Ye.O.; ANDREYEV, A.D.; Prinimali
uchastiye: MANUYLOV, V.P.; SARAJVTSEV, Yu.M.; VERBOVOY, F.P.;
SNETKOVA, Yu.P.; SLOBTSOV, A.G.; CHERNYKH, Z.N.; VINOKUROV, N.D.;
ANDRIANOV, F.F.; VOLKOV, Ye.S.; ZAL'TSMAN, I.Ya.; KOVRIZHNYKH, V.G.

Effect of technological factors on the structure and properties
of forgings made of the B93 alloy. Alium. splavy no. 3:120-134 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

S/137/62/000/005/123/150
A160/A101

AUTHORS: Galatskiy, B. D., Tulyankin, F. V., Fridlyander, I. N.

TITLE: The determination of the duration of quenching heating for attaining the maximum tensile-strength values in relation to the temperature of quenching and the coefficient of drawing of pressed products from D 1 (D1) alloy

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 129, abstract 51787
(V sb. "Deformiruyemye alyumin. splavy". Moscow, Oborongiz, 1961,
59 - 63).

TEXT: The investigation was carried out with products made from D1 Al-alloy and pressed out at 380 - 400°C with a coefficient of drawing from 2.8 to 170. The pieces were quench-heated in a potassium nitrate bath of up to 460 - 510°C for a period ranging from 1 minute to 15 hours. Presented is a formula determining the duration of quenching heating τ_{\max} necessary for obtaining the maximum values of σ_b :

$$\tau_{\max} = 2 \frac{510-t_3}{10} (10^4/f \cdot \lambda^2),$$

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/005/123/150
A160/A101

The determination of...

where t_3 = the temperature of quenching, λ = the drawing coefficient, $f = P_{\text{prof}}/P_f$ (P_{prof} = the perimeter of the profile, P_f = the circumferential length of the rod under equality conditions of the sections $F_{\text{prof}} = F_f$; for the rods $f = 1$, and for the profiles $f > 1$). It has been established that the regularity of change of $\zeta_{0.2}$ in relation to λ , the temperature and T_{max} is completely analogous to the regularity of change of δ_b .

A. Babayeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/689/61/000/000/008/033
D205/D303

AUTHORS: Galatskiy, B.D., Tulyankin, F.V., and Fridlyander, I.N.
TITLE: Determining heating time before hardening to attain maximum strength as a function of the quenching temperature and drawing coefficient of pressed articles of D1 (D1) alloys
SOURCE: Fridlyander, I.N., V.I. Dobatkin, and Ye.D. Zakharov, eds. Deformiruyemyye alumininiyevyye splavy; sbornik stately, Moscow, 1961, 59 - 63

TEXT: A definite regularity was observed in the change of the maxima of strength curves with the change of the duration of heating before quenching. The investigations were performed on articles of D1 alloy pressed at 880 - 400°C with drawing coefficients from 2.8 to 170. The heating time before hardening varied from 1 minute to 15 hours. The regularity in the location of maxima on the strength curves is caused by two processes: 1) Strengthening, induced by saturation of the solid solution by Al, Mg and Cr; 2) Weakening caused by

Card 1/2

Determining heating time before ...

S/689/51/000/000/003/050
D205/D303

separation of Mn from the solid solution. It is observed that the heating time needed to obtain the maximum strength (τ_{\max}) increases with the decrease of the quenching temperature (t_R) and of drawing coefficient (λ). The correlation is graphically depicted by

$$\tau_{\max} = 2 \frac{510-t_3}{10} \frac{10^4}{\lambda^2} \quad (1)$$

where f is the ratio of perimeters profile/rod of equal cross-section. On the basis of the formula a nomogram linking the equation parameters was constructed. There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

S/629/61/000/000/012/001
D205/D303

AUTHORS: Galatskiy, B.D., Tulyankin, F.V., and Fridlyander, I.N.

TITLE: Methods of improving the mechanical properties of pressed profiles and rods of the D16 (D16) alloy

SOURCE: Fridlyander, I.N., V.I. Dobatkin, and Ye.D. Zakharov, eds. Deformiruyemyye alyuminiiyevyye splavy; sbornik statey, Moscow, 1961, 95 - 103

TEXT: The main cause of weakening is the formation of a coarse-grained structure. Examination of 450 batches of pressed profiles having a wall thickness of 5 mm has shown that 22.4 % of the batches had worse mechanical properties than those specified. The following measures are recommended for improving the quality of the industrial products: Use of precise chemical composition for D16 (3.8 - 4.2 % Cu, 1.4 - 1.6 % Mg, 0.7 - 0.9 % Mn; Fe and Si impurities not more than 0.5 % each, Zn not more than 0.2 %) ensures a uniformity in the mechanical properties and prevents the formation of a coarse-grained

Card 1/2

Methods of improving the mechanical ...

S/689/61/000/000/C12/050
D205/D305

structure. The pressing of the small and medium profiles has to be done at the ingot temperature of 370 - 380°C and for the larger profiles at 410 - 420°C. This ensures a better quality of the profile surface and increases the productivity of the process. There are 3 figures and 3 tables and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 2/2

TULYANKIN, P. I.

137-58-1-612

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 1, p 97 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tulyankin, P. P.

TITLE: Experiences in the Operation of the Wire Mill at the Sulin Works (Iz opyta raboty provolochnogo stana Sulinskogo zavoda)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1956, Vol 10, pp 459-464

ABSTRACT: A program for the study, dissemination, and introduction of advanced work methods on all three shifts, an increase in the productivity of the soaking furnace, and also in the development and introduction of organizational and technical measures having the purpose of reducing the time required for changing rolls and for repairs between shifts, minimizing downtime of the mill, increasing the service life of parts, and diminishing the consumption of metal has made it possible for the personnel of the wire mill of the Sulin Works to increase the productivity of the mill significantly. See RzhMet, 1957, Nr 12, 22805.

V.D.

Card 1/1

1. Rolling mills--Characteristics 2. Rolling mills--Operations

TULYANKIN, P.P.

The use of multigrooved boxes. Metallurg no.4:38-40 Ap '56.
(MLRA 9:9)

1.Zamostitel' nachal'nika prekatnege tsekh Sulinskego metal-
lurgicheskogo zavoda.
(Drawing (Metalwork))

YEYDUS, M. S., ADAMOVICH, M. I., IVANOVSKAYA, I. A., NIKOLAYEV, V. S., TULYANKINA, M. S.

Cosmic Rays.

Spatial distribution of penetrating particles in atmospheric showers of cosmic rays. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 22 no. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1953/2 Unc1.

TULYANKINA, M.S.

USER/Physics - Cosmic Rays

"Spatial Distribution of Penetrating Particles in Atmospheric showers of Cosmic Rays,"
L. Kh. Eydus, M. I. Adamovich, I. A. Ivanovskaya, V. S. Nikolayev, M. S. Tulyankina,
Phys Inst imeni Lebedev, Acad Sci USSR.

"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XXIII, No 4, pp 440-447

Investigates the spatial distribution of penetrating particles in
atm showers by means of counters connected to hodoscopes. Shows that the percent of
penetrating particles increases proportionally to the distance to the shower's
axis. The total energy of penetrating particles exceeds half of the total energy of
the shower. Presents proofs of existence of showers with a complex spatial
structure. In debt to Acad D. V. Skobeltsyn, N. A. Dobrotin, G. T. Zatsepin.

Received 15 Dec 51

215T81

TULYANU, V.

[Flourishing land, Moldavia] Tsvetushchii krai, Mol-
davia. Kishinev, Kartia moldoveniaske, 1963. 288 p.
(MIRA 17:4)

TULYAVICHUS, P.V. [Tulevicius, P.]

Tumors of the testicle. Trudy TSU 62:312-323 '63.

(MIRA 18:3)

I. Kafedra urologii (zav. zasluzhennyj 'eyatel' nauki prof. A.P. Frumkin [deceased]) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

Azuram

TULYUPA, F.M., Cand Chem Sci — (diss) "The use of diethyldithiocarbamate of sodium in ^{the} amperometric analysis." Dnepropetrovsk, 1959.
14 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Dnepropetrovsk Chem-Technol Inst im F.E. Dzerzhinskiy). 200 copies (KL,38-59, 15)

19

USALENKO, Yu. I., TULYUPA, F.M.

Extraction and amperometric titration of zinc and cadmium
by means of sodium diethyldithiocarbamate. Zav.lab. 26
no.7:783-786 '60.
(MIRA 13:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im.
F.E. Dzerzhinskogo.
(Zinc--Analysis) (Cadmium--Analysis) (Carbamic acid)

USATENKO, Yu.I.; TULYUPA, F.M.

Determining copper in steel by the method of amperometric titration
with sodium diethyldithiocarbamate. Zav.lab. 25 no.3:280-283 '59.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni P.E.
Dzerzhinskogo.

(Copper--Analysis)
(Conductometric analysis)

5(4)

AUTHORS:

Ucatenko, Yu. I., Tulyupa, F. M.

SOV/153-53-1c/50

TITLE:

Anodic Analysis by Using Sodium Diethyl-Dithiocarbamate
(Amperometricheskiy analiz s primeneniem dietilditio-
karbamata natriya) Communication I. Determination of
Copper (Soobshcheniye I. Opredeleniye medi)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimiches-
kaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 56 - 60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The sodium compound under review forms with copper
an internal complex compound which, according
to the size of the particles, colors the solution
gold-yellow or yellow-brown, or is precipitated
(Ref 1). Numerous methods of copper determination
in various materials are based on this phenomenon.
Most commonly used are optical methods (Refs 2-9).
The disturbing elements are masked with trilon B,
citric acid and other complex-forming compounds. The
masking agents can be omitted if lead diethyl-di-
thiocarbamate is used and the copper carbamate is

Card 1/4

Ammetric Analysis by Using Sodium Diethyl-Dithiocarbamate. Sov/153-58-3-10/30
Communication I. Determination of Copper

then removed by organic solvents. Under these conditions copper can be determined also in the presence of Co, Ni, Mn and Fe. The authors are working according to Mukhina's method (Ref 13), but suggest instead of a dropping mercury electrode a simpler rotating platinum electrode. They found that diethyl-dithiocarbamate readily oxidizes on such a microanode thus an anodic diffusion current being formed (Fig 1). As can be seen from it, the oxidation takes place in 2 stages, which is proved by 2 waves in the volt-ampere curves of diethyl-dithiocarbamate. According to these curves it is possible to apply a solution titrated with diethyl-dithiocarbamate to the ammetric determination of metals which form insoluble precipitates or solid complex compounds with this compound. Copper is one of them. The determination method was devised with pure salts. The titration curve given as an example (Fig 2) and the results (Table 1) show a fully satisfactory accuracy of the

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Ammetric Analysis by Using Sodium Diethyl-Dithiocarbamate. SOV/153-58-3-10/30
Communication I. Determination of Copper

analysis. Copper is usually existing in alloys which contain also Pb, Zn, Fe, Al, Ni, and others. All these metals, with the exception of Al, react with diethyl-dithiocarbamate. They were masked with trilon B (maximum 0.02 M). Thus it was possible to carry out the copper titration even at a considerable excess (Cu:Zn = 1:10; Cu:Ni = 1:12; Cu:Fe = 1:77) of the metals mentioned. In the case of lead, sodium acetate had to be added apart from trilon B, which together are able to bind even a 60-fold lead excess. The same or even a higher efficiency is attained by addition of chlorides; in alloys on a lead basis, however, the addition of trilon B in minute quantities is necessary. Finally, the authors devised an accelerated ammetric method of determination for copper in babbitts and alloys on an aluminum basis which is described in detail (Tables 2,3). There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 15 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

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Ammetric Analysis by Using Sodium Diethyl-Dithiocarbamate. SOV/153-59-3-10/30
Communication I, Determination of Copper

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology)
Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii (Chair of Analytical
Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1957

Card 4/4

5(2)

AUTHORS: Usatenko, Yu.I., Tulyupa, F.M. 05862

SOV/78-4-11-15/50

TITLE: On the Reaction of the Cations of Lead, Zinc, Cadmium and Mercury With Sodium Diethyl Dithiocarbamate

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 11,
pp 2495-2499 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: By reaction with sodium diethyl dithiocarbamate, Pb-, Zn-, Cd-, Hg cations and others from unsoluble compounds of the composition MeR_2 ($\text{R} = (\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{NC}\begin{smallmatrix} \diagup \\ \text{S} \end{smallmatrix}\begin{smallmatrix} \diagdown \\ \text{S}^- \end{smallmatrix}$). When investigating the electrochemical properties of NaR it was found to be oxidized in two stages on a rotating platinum microanode. Herefrom the authors concluded that ammetric titration of metals with the help of NaR was possible. In lead titration the ion PbR^+ is, in fact, produced first. It is soluble in water, and disproportionates according to the equation $2\text{PbR}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{PbR}_2 + \text{Pb}^{2+}$ under the removal of a precipitate. The disproportionation constant amounted to $9.2 \cdot 10^5$. Cd (constant: $2.4 \cdot 10^6$) and Zn (constant: $2.0 \cdot 10^8$) showed similar

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On the Reaction of the Cations of Lead, Zinc,
Cadmium and Mercury With Sodium Diethyl Dithiocarbamate

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SOV/78-4-11-15/50

behavior. The disproportionation constant of bivalent mercury ions was, however, equal to zero, and the precipitate was formed according to the reaction $Hg^{2+} + R \rightarrow HgR$; $HgR + R \rightarrow HgR_2$, whereas in the presence of chlorides whose concentration was sufficient for sublimate formation, the reaction proceeded in one stage: $Hg^{2+} + 2R \rightarrow HgR_2$. There was a distinct parallelism found between the resultant disproportionation constants and the solubility product of the corresponding sulphides. There are 1 figure and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. F.E. Dzerzhinskogo (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology imeni F.E. Dzerzhinskogo)

SUBMITTED: July 11, 1958

Card 2/2

USATENKO, Yu.I.; TULYUPA, F.M.

Amperometric titration of mercury and bismuth by a solution of potassium ethyl xanthate. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.7:747-751 '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im.
Dzerzhinskogo.

(Mercury—Analysis) (Bismuth—Analysis)
(Conductometric analysis)

5(2), 5(4)

AUTHORS:

Usatenko, Yu. I., Tulyupa, F. M.

SOV/32-24-11-6/37

TITLE:

Lead as an Indicator in the Amperometric Titration of Solutions
of Sodium Diethyl-Dithio Carbamate (Svinets kak indikator pri
amperometricheskem titrovanii rastvorom dietilditiokarbamata
natriya)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 11, pp 1327-1331
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The resistance of the diethyl-dithio carbamates of heavy metals has been investigated a great deal in recent years. The carbamates have been arranged in series according to the resistance of the complex compounds. There are the series according to Bode and Tusche (Tushe) (Ref 1), according to Wickbold (Vickbold) (Ref 2), and according to Eckert (Ekkert) (Ref 3). Sodium diethyl-dithio carbamate (NaDDC) oxidizes at the rotating Pt microelectrode and exhibits two horizontal sections in the volt-ampere curves, at 0.4 and 0.8 volt. Metals which form insoluble compounds with NaDDC can be titrated amperometrically, as was observed by Z. S. Mukhina (Ref 15). In the titration of lead (at 0.8 volt) it was noticed that the PbDDC

Jard 1/3

SOV/32-24-11-6/37

Lead as an Indicator in the Amperometric Titration of Solutions of Sodium Diethyl-Dithio Carbamate

precipitates out somewhat later. This was attributed to the formation of PbR^+ ions, which produce sharp jumps in the volt-ampere curves whose heights are proportional to the concentration of the reagent. The reaction constant of the reaction $2 \text{PbR}^+ \rightleftharpoons \text{Pb}_2\text{R}_2 + \text{Pb}^{2+}$ is constant over the broad interval $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ to $4 \cdot 10^{-2}$ g lead ion/l, and amounts to $9.2 \cdot 10^5$. The PbDDC ions form before the dithio carbamates of iron, manganese, nickel, zinc, cadmium, and other ions, but after the formation of the carbamates of copper and mercury. As a result the lead salt can be used as an indicator in the amperometric titration of mercury and copper. A method of determination and the optimal conditions for it are set forth. A determination of silver using this method was not successful. S. Ye. Kreymer and L. P. Butylkin (Rof 12) showed that Ni and Co do not displace lead from the carbamate. The application of the described method to the analysis of steel, tin and lead alloys, copper-zinc-sulfide ores, and mercury ores with 0.3-0.7% Hg gave satisfactory results. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 15 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

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SOV/32-24-11-6/37

Lead as an Indicator in the Amperometric Titration of Solutions of Sodium
Diethyl-Dithio Carbamate

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni F.
E. Dzerzhinskogo (Dnepropetrovsk Chemical-Technological
Institute imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskii)

Card. 3/3

AVAYEV, Sergey Aleksandrovich; GARTUNG, Sergey Vasil'yevich; SHMELEV,
Aleksandr Nikolayevich; TULYUSIN, M.V., inzhener, retsenzent;
KRYLOV, A.P., inzhener, retsenzent; PLEMYAENIKOV, M.N., redaktor;
MEDVDEVA, L.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electric substations, networks, and illumination in light industry]
Podstantsii, seti i osveshchenie predpriatii legkoi promyshlennosti.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo Ministerstva legkoi promyshl.
SSSR, 1956. 439 p.
(MLRA 9:9)
(Electric engineering)

TULYUSIN, M.V.

AVAYEV, Sergey Aleksandrovich; GARTUNG, Sergey Vasil'yevich; SHMELEV,
Aleksandr Nikolayevich; PLEMYANNIKOV, M.N., redaktor; METUSHIL, A.V.
professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; TULYUSIN, M.V.,
inzhener, retsenzent; EL'KINA, Ye.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Electrical equipment for light industry] Elektrooborudovanie
predpriatii legkoi promyshlennosti. Moscow. Gos.nauchno-tekhnik.
izd-vo Ministerstva tekstil'noi promysh.SSSR, 1955. 308 p.
(Electric engineering) (MLRA 9:1)

TUL'ZHENKOVA, F. F.

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TRULEVICH, VLADIMIR KONSTANTINOVICH OVOSHCHEVODSTVO NA KRAYNEM
SEVERE (VEGETABLE GARDENING IN THE FAR NORTH, BY) V. K. TRULEVICH,
F. F. TUL'ZHENKOVA, (1) S. I. BOL'SHAKOV. MOSKVA, SEL'KHOZGIZ, 1956.

293 P. ILLUS., DIAGRS., TABLES.

TUL'ZHEN KOVA, F. F.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34701

Authors : Trulevich, V.K.; Tul'zhenkova, F. F.

Inst : Not given

Title : Vegetable Cultivation of the Extreme North.

Orig Pub : Sad i ogorod, 1957, No 10, 63-67

Abstract : No abstract given.

Card 1/1

66

1. TUL'ZHENKOVA, F. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Arctic Regions - Vegetable Gardening
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BARYSHEVA, M.D.; TRULEVICH, V.K.; TUL'ZHENKOVA, F.F.; TSVETAYEVA, Ye.M.;
POSTRELOVA, T.A., red.

[Vegetable and potato growing in the Far North; bibliographic
index for 1932-1957] Ovoshchvodstvo i kartofelevodstvo na
Krainem Severe; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' 1932-1957 gg. Lenin-
grad, 1959. 51 p. (MIRA 13:11)

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(Russia, Northern--Vegetable gardening)
(Russia, Northern--Potatoes)